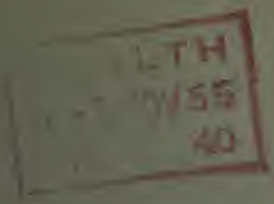
Library



Billingham Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1954

Billingham Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1954

Printed by Edward Appleby Limited,
Stockton-on-Tees. 14273 9 55

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Haverton Hill,
Co. Durham.
July, 1955.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year, 1954

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 13th Annual Report on the health of the area, that is for the year, 1954.

The general health of the people has been good apart from a widespread epidemic of measles.

General sickness rates have not been high and remained reasonably level throughout the summer. Weekly sickness claims averaged 84 in April, May, June and July, only 72 in August and 85 again in September. During the winter, however, there was, as usual, more illness and weekly claims averaged about 140 for the six months October to March inclusive. Although much of the illness was respiratory in origin the expected winter epidemic of severe influenza did not materialise apart from some virus A. infections, chiefly amongst school children in the early part of the year.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinics were the lowest ever recorded, and it is to be hoped that a downward trend does not develop as the educational value of the clinic work in teaching parent-craft, nutrition, food values, hygiene and in preparation for motherhood generally is especially important in areas of high infantile mortality rates.

The greatly raised infantile mortality rate of 47 compared with 25·5 for England and Wales underlines the need for a big improvement in mothercraft and in the care of infants as well as in ante-natal care generally. The main cause of this high rate was prematurity and these premature infants all died in less than two weeks of birth.

The remainder died mostly about 6 to 8 months of age, respiratory disease being the chief cause. Unfortunately, all these babies were bottle fed either from birth or, as in three cases, were only breast fed until three months of age. It seems that bottle fed babies have less resistance to infections, both of respiratory and gastro intestinal types, than breast fed infants. No breast fed baby died from an infection throughout the year.

Theoretically, prematurity should be partly prevented by good ante-natal care. It is indeed unfortunate that attendances at the clinics have fallen this year. Everything is to be gained and nothing

lost by regular ante-natal attendances at the clinics in addition to the ante-natal care already given by the mothers' own doctors. Fortunately, the liason and co-operation between the doctors and the clinics in Billingham is good and should help to reduce the infantile mortality rate and to increase the number of babies who are completely or chiefly breast fed.

Another big cause of the high infantile mortality rate is gastro enteritis, possibly spread through food supplies to the family thence to infants.

A rough survey of local food shops shows considerable variation in standards of cleanliness and hygiene. Many are good but some unfortunately have a very low standard and obviously consider sales of food more important than care and cleanliness in handling, especially in rush periods when the standard falls very low in some shops.

This is likely to be a serious danger to health especially in warm weather. Summer diarrhoea once prevalent in late summer and early autumn has been practically eliminated, but poliomyelitis, gastro enteritis, food poisioning and infective hepatitis are still with us. It may well be that there is a general rise in the transmission and carrier rate of poliomyelitis virus during the summer preceding an outbreak of polio.

I am sure that the lack of knowledge and thoughtlessness is often the cause of poor hygiene. Shop assistants and food handlers do not always realise that their hands can be a serious menace to health. Cooked meats and cream cakes are all too often sliced and served by hands which may or may not be washed after a visit to the toilet, but certainly are not washed after handling money, handkerchiefs, dirty overalls and other possibly contaminated articles. Yet in private homes cold meats are sliced and served with knife and fork and cream cakes are normally passed around on a plate. Food handlers may wash their hands before their own meals and yet serve by hand and, worse still, by an unwashed hand, food which will be someone else's meal. In my opinion this habit constitutes a serious danger to health. This is especially so in warm weather and where food stuff encourages the growth of dangerous organisms.

Figures for the distribution of National Welfare Foods are not available for the whole year. The Ministry of Food unfortunately passed out of existence in June and after this arrangements for distribution were taken over by Durham County Council. The centres opened were Billingham Welfare Centre, Women's Voluntary Service Centre, Billingham; Haverton Welfare Centre and the Social Service Centre, Port Clarence. This has proved reasonably satisfactory and amounts distributed are shown in the following table:-

Distribution Centre	Period	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamin Tablets	Orange Juice (Bottles)
Billingham C.W.C.	July to December	813	214	3,417
Billingham W.V.S.	9th August to 31st Dec.	519	125	2,054
Haverton Hill C.W.C.	July to December	293	50	990
Port Clarence Social Service	22nd Nov. to 31st Dec.	1	—	19
		1,626	389	6,480

The birth rate of 20·2 per 1,000 population is 1·1 lower than last year. The death rate is 8·3 per 1,000 practically the same as last year. The majority of the deaths were in people 55 years of age and over, as shown below:-

Under 1 year	24
1 to 4 years	3
5 to 14 „	1
15 to 24 „	4
25 to 34 „	5
35 to 44 „	14
45 to 54 „	25
55 to 64 „	48
65 and over	86
	210

Attendances at the Clinics were:-

Billingham: 3,423 a decrease of 741, mainly caused by a fall of attendances of children under the age of 1 year (311) and from 1 to 3 years (289). Eighty-three fewer mothers visited the clinic during the year.

Haverton Hill: 1,612 a decrease of 164, again chiefly through the fall of 81 attendances of children under 1 year and 20 children from 1 to 3 years. Fifty-nine fewer mothers visited the clinic during the year.

During the year 507 babies were born and 290 mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, while 237 babies were brought to the infant welfare centres. In addition 534 children aged 1 to 5 years attended.

The number of persons on the register at all clinics was 1,369 compiled as follows:-

Billingham Ante-Natal Clinic	220
Haverton Hill Ante-Natal Clinic	70
Billingham Infant Welfare Clinic	143
Haverton Hill Infant Welfare Clinic	94
Billingham Child Welfare (Children 1/5 years)	329
Haverton Hill Child Welfare (Children 1/5 years)	205
Birth Control Clinic	34
Post Natal Clinic	58
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	216
	1,369

At the Birth Control and Post Natal clinics there were 117 attendances, a decrease of 19 on last year.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic attendances decreased from 3,303 in 1953 to 2,807 in 1954, a decrease of 496.

The following table shows the number of births, number attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics, also the percentage attending the ante-natal and infant clinics for the past ten years :-

Year	Births	Attending Ante-Natal Clinic	Percentage	Attending Infant Clinic	Percentage	1-5 Years Attending Clinic
1945	434	299	69	239	55	507
1946	515	422	82	287	56	548
1947	538	409	76	315	58	504
1948	496	348	70	262	53	531
1949	489	340	69	266	54	562
1950	496	298	60	251	51	541
1951	482	332	69	287	59	537
1952	471	317	67	273	58	592
1953	522	344	66	274	52	585
1954	507	290	57	237	47	534

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and interest in the work of the Health Department. I would like also to record my thanks to the staff of the Health Department for their help and loyal support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. R. BENHAM, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Staff:—

Medical Officer of Health:
Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:
A. H. Rushworth, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
R. Love, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks:
G. W. Nickolls, R. Ingram, D. M. Baker and D. Hunter.

Population

The resident population of the Urban District at mid-year was estimated by the Registrar General at 25,070 and my figures have been calculated on this basis.

Births

The number of live births during the year was 507, comprising 246 males and 261 females. This gives a birth rate of 20·2 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 21 still births during the year, 12 males and 9 females, which gives a still birth rate of 39·7 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered was 210, this being 13 more than in 1953. There were 115 male and 95 female deaths, which gives a death rate of 8·3 per 1,000 and, of this, the largest incidence was from:-

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	17	32
Coronary Disease—Angina	17	10	27
Heart Diseases	16	7	23
Malignant Neoplasm—Various Sites	28	21	49
Pneumonia	5	3	8

Infant Deaths under One Year

There were 24 deaths in children under one year of age (12 males and 12 females). The infantile death rate is 47·3 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Deaths under Four Weeks

Sixteen children (8 males and 8 females) died under four weeks of age.

Comparison of Infantile Death Rates

Billingham — 47·3 England & Wales — 25·5 .

The infantile death rate for Billingham is 10·9 higher than last year, and 21·8 higher than the rate for England and Wales.

Infant deaths under one day, one week, one month and one year are shown as follows:-

Disease	1 day or under	1 wk. or under	Under one month	Under one year	Total
Prematurity	7	2	—	—	9
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	1	1	2
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	—	—	—	4	4
Measles	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Oedema	1	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Failure	1	—	—	—	1
Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Maladies	1	1	—	1	3
Totals:	11	4	1	8	24

The following table shows the infantile deaths in the various wards:-

Infant Deaths in Wards	Deaths	Births	I.M. Rate
St. Cuthberts	5	148	34
Haverton Hill North	9	121	74
Chiltons	1	63	16
Wolviston	7	117	60
Haverton Hill South	1	31	32
Port Clarence	1	24	42
Cowpen Bewley	—	3	—
Totals:	24	507	47·3

Notifiable Diseases

Infectious disease notifications received during the year were 384, an increase of 122 on last year's figures.

Separate figures are given in the following table, which includes 1953 returns for comparison:-

Disease	Notified		Corrected	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	51	56	51	55
Measles	257	105	257	105
Whooping Cough	48	55	48	55
Pneumonia	15	29	15	28
Erysipelas	3	8	3	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	6	2	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	1	3
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	—
Totals:	384	262	379	258

There were again no notifications of diptheria during the year. Scarlet fever were five less than last year, and of these 37 patients were treated at home. All the cases made good recoveries.

The poliomyelitis case was a child aged 15 months and was confirmed as paralytic type. She was discharged from hospital with condition generally satisfactory, but with weakness of the left leg and was supplied with a splint.

A boy aged 14 months, who had been in the Children's Hospital since June was transferred to the Isolation Hospital with poliomyelitis in August. He was discharged with paralysis of abductors of the right arm.

Measles notifications increased by about 150 per cent.

Notification rate per 1,000

Disease	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	2·03	2·3
Whooping Cough	1·9	2·2
Measles	10·3	4·3
Pneumonia	·6	1·2

Vital Statistics

The following are extracts from the vital statistics supplied by the Registrar General.:-

Births	Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	239	256	495	
Illegitimate	7	5	12	
	246	261	507	=Birth rate of 20·2 per 1,000 population
Still Births				
Legitimate	12	8	20	
Illegitimate	—	1	1	
	12	9	21	=Rate of 39·7 per 1,000 total births
Deaths	115	95	210	=Rate of 8·3 per 1,000 population
Infantile Deaths				
Legitimate	12	12	24	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	

Women Dying in Consequence of Child Birth:-

From Sepsis	Nil
From other causes	Nil

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease, Angina	17	10	27
Other Heart Diseases	16	7	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	2	5
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Bronchitis	2	3	5
Influenza	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5
Tuberculosis —Respiratory	—	1	1
„ —Other	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Measles	1	—	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm —Stomach	6	2	8
„ „ —Lung, Bronchus	8	—	8
„ „ —Breast	—	8	8
„ „ —Uterus	—	4	4
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	7	21
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	17	32
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Congenital Malformations	1	3	4
Other Defined and Ill Defined Diseases	13	14	27
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All other Accidents	2	4	6
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	1	1
	115	95	210

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of notifications, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the number of deaths registered in the different age groups:-

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-34	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-up	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals:	10	9	—	—	—	1	1	—

This shows a total of 19 notifications during the year as against 20 last year. The number of pulmonary cases (19) is the same as last year.

Deaths total 2 the same figure as for 1953.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—New cases.

Age Period	1954	1953
1-4	—	—
5-14	—	1
15-24	5	7
25-34	5	6
35-44	3	2
45-54	2	1
55-64	3	1
65 and over	1	1
Totals:	19	19

The table below shows the number of deaths from and new cases of tuberculosis:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1945	15	14
1946	20	12
1947	25	10
1948	16	13
1949	21	3
1950	14	6
1951	17	5
1952	14	2
1953	19	1
1954	19	1

Food Poisoning and Diseases spread by Food.

There were no notifications of food poisoning during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

With the exception of the period of mid-June to mid-September, immunisation was continued energetically. During the summer period only a reduced number of injections were given.

The following figures give the number of children immunised in the age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 at the end of the year.

0 - 4 years of 2,452 children, 1,799 were immunised = 73·3%.

5 - 15 years of 4,194 children, 3,991 were immunised = 95·1%.

There were 6,646 children in the area at the end of the year, and of these 5,790 had been immunised. This gives a percentage of 87·1 which is ·4 higher than at the end of 1953.

The number of children who had received a third or boosting injection by the end of the year was 4,958, which equals 86·2% of the total of 5,749 who were due for the dose. The parents of 82 children refused to allow their children to receive a third injection and a considerable number of third injections were not due until after the turn of the year. The percentage in 1953 was 88·1.

In addition, out of a total of 4,287 who were, or shortly would be due to receive a fourth injection, 3,243 had received it. This is equal to 75·6% or 5·1 higher than last year.

The following table gives the number of injections carried out during the year, and also shows the places where they were done:-

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
C.W.C. & Nurseries	71	62	26	18	4	181
Homes	232	275	296	92	1	896
Surgeries	153	159	46	39	15	412
Schools	7	—	45	217	129	398
Totals:	463	496	413	366	149	1887

The following table is given as a matter of interest. The position of immunisation is shown yearly from 1940 to 1954. It also shows the numbers immunised, refused, consented and those who are to be visited, together with the numbers not immunised. At the foot of the table there is summary showing the under fives and five to fifteens:-

Year of Birth	Fifth	Fourth	Third	1st and 2nd	Total Imm.	Total not Imm.	Total Children	Refused	Consented	To Visit
1954	—	—	—	41	41	412	453	6	53	353
1953	—	—	11	388	399	123	522	18	76	29
1952	—	—	269	171	440	45	485	31	10	4
1951	—	—	391	69	460	39	499	30	5	4
1950	—	10	416	43	459	34	493	26	5	3
1949	—	242	441	30	471	33	504	27	4	2
1948	—	331	418	24	442	26	468	25	—	1
1947	—	410	493	15	508	27	535	27	—	—
1946	—	422	496	8	504	17	521	17	—	—
1945	5	317	365	9	374	21	395	21	—	—
1944	6	350	391	9	400	21	421	21	—	—
1943	166	292	328	3	331	16	347	16	—	—
1942	240	305	334	6	340	11	351	11	—	—
1941	218	279	299	7	306	18	324	18	—	—
1940	220	285	306	9	315	13	328	13	—	—
Totals	855	3243	4958	832	5790	856	6646	307	153	396
0-4	—	10	1087	712	1799	653	2452	111	149	393
5-14	855	3233	3871	120	3991	203	4194	196	4	3
Totals	855	3243	4958	832	5790	856	6646	307	153	396

The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill.

A table showing the attendances is given below:-

Month	Days open	Total attendances	Daily average	Daily maximum
January	19	215	11·3	13
February	20	177	8·8	11
March	23	125	5·4	8
April	20	196	9·8	11
May	21	195	9·2	10
June	21	188	8·9	10
July	22	203	9·2	12
August	21	219	10·4	14
September	22	258	11·7	14
October	21	252	12	14
November	22	251	11·4	13
December	20	262	13·1	17

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1954

Council Offices,
Haverton Hill,
July, 1955

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-ninth annual report on the sanitary circumstances of your area.

Once more the annual stock-taking is due, which is a record of work done and progress made during the year. One of the recognised aspects of public health work is the difficulty of showing in a tangible form the benefits which undoubtedly come from this work. These benefits can only be measured by improved living conditions, which are reflected in health and happiness, the extent of which cannot accurately be assessed by mere facts and figures.

On the whole steady progress has been maintained, which is indicated by work carried out under the usual headings. Housing work in particular shows continued improvement by the building of many new houses and the demolition and repair of older properties. At long last smoke abatement is now, nationally, being taken seriously and a new "Clean Air" Act is almost certain to be passed in the immediate future. This is a direct result of what might be termed the "London Disaster" which aroused public opinion regarding the evils of this largely unnecessary anti-social menace. Locally, through the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee active and useful work has been achieved working on a collective basis, whilst in your own area the usual close attention has been given to the problem.

As forecast in last year's report, new legislation has been passed concerning house repairs and food and drugs, although the latter has not yet come into operation. Legislation regarding shops and offices is still deferred.

Altogether the year has been a most interesting one. In conclusion, I wish sincerely to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their keen interest and support in all health matters. Finally, I take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their continued help and co-operation in the work of the department, which is greatly appreciated.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
A. H. RUSHWORTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Bakehouses	23
Complaints investigated	386
Dairies and Milkshops	4
Drains tested or inspected	44
Dwellinghouses under Infectious Diseases	88
Dwellinghouses under Public Health Act	183
Factories	21
Food Preparing Premises	49
Food Shops	104
Fried Fish Shops	14
Interviews	148
Licensed Premises	3
Meat	340
Miscellaneous housing visits	128
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	40
Offensive accumulations	3
Overcrowding	68
Premises under notice	466
Public Baths	51
Rats and Mice	8
Refuse Collection	196
Refuse Disposal	106
Restaurants and canteens	6
Schools	3
Shops	46
Smoke observations	1091
Stables and Piggeries	8
Tents, vans and sheds	35
Theatres and places of entertainment	2
Verminous and dirty premises	49
Water samples obtained	4
Water supply	9
Works in progress	40

NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal notices served	425
Informal notices complied with	408
Informal notices outstanding from previous year complied with	9
Statutory notices served	3
Statutory notices complied with	1
Statutory notices complied with from previous year	7

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

HOUSES

Defective roofs	16
„ eavesgutters and fallpipes	24
„ plasterwork	14
„ ceilings	2
„ floors	6
„ water pipes and water taps	8
„ doors	9
„ window frames	4
„ cords to windows	9
„ chimneys	7
„ walls	9
„ staircases	3
„ fireplaces	3
„ yard surfaces	2
„ skirting	1
Rising dampness	3

WATER CLOSETS

Defective water pipes	13
„ cisterns	7
„ pedestal joints	3
„ roofs	1
„ plasterwork	7
„ walls	1
„ seats	6
„ doors	2

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Dustbins provided or renewed	618
Blocked drains and sink waste pipes cleared	181
Verminous premises disinfested	44
Books disinfected	47

HOUSING

This has been another year of excellent housing progress. Altogether 520 Council houses, 25 private flats and 23 private houses have been built, compared with last year's total of 503. Houses are let on a category basis and persons fortunate enough to be in Category 1, that is, living in rooms inside the area, are being rehoused in approximately 14 months time, which is very good indeed. Persons living outside the area get reasonable consideration and approximately

30 houses in every hundred are being given in this category. At the year end there was a waiting list of 2,017 of which 1,105 were from inside the area and 912 from outside. Compared with last year these figures indicate that the inside waiting list has been considerably reduced, whilst the number of applications from outside the area has doubled.

With regard to existing houses of the older type, the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, but only one Certificate of Disrepair had been applied for by the year end. From the limited experience available it would seem that landlords are not keen to make use of the provisions of the Act to increase rents which must first entail houses being put into a satisfactory state of repair. The cost of repairs seems to be the deciding factor.

The slum clearance area consisting of Cottage Street, Haverton Hill, referred to in last year's report, was duly confirmed and some of the tenants have been rehoused. Six individual insanitary houses have been dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and repairs and improvements effected in other cases. Another Act with good intentions for the improvement of existing houses, namely the Housing Act, 1949, is not very popular. This year 4 houses have been dealt with making a total of 11 since the Act commenced, all by owner occupiers. It is evident that the private landlord does not consider there is sufficient incentive to apply the Act to investment property.

HOUSING STATISTICS

A. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	72
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	193
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	10
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
4.		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	70

B. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 69

C. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ..... —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(i) By owners 1

(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 6

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... —

D. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding

A list of overcrowded families obtained from a complete survey of your area in 1952 is reviewed at six monthly intervals and the original list has now been reduced to 19 cases. Fortunately, the problem of overcrowding is only a minor one.

CARAVANS

The question of caravans is related to the two preceding paragraphs. With an acute housing shortage there is an understandable tendency for people to consider living in caravans. This type of accommodation is not a satisfactory substitute for a proper house, but may be used as a temporary measure. People without a home deserve every sympathy but the uncontrolled spread of caravans can be a nuisance. Council policy is to consider individual applications to site caravans and at the year end only 5 were in use.

WATER

An unrestricted supply of good wholesome water is, to a large extent, taken for granted in this country, and for that reason probably not properly appreciated. In the early days of sanitation inadequate and badly polluted water supplies were the cause of very serious epidemics. Now, due to the never ceasing care and attention given to water supplies, infections from this source are very rare. Water supplied throughout the area by the Tees Valley Water Board is of good quality, soft and unrestricted in quantity. The Engineer and General Manager of the Board has kindly supplied the usual details of how the supply is constantly checked to see that its purity is maintained.

The result of bacteriological examination is given below:-

	Ave.	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	9	21	2
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	12	26	4
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	8	70	2
Percentage of samples giving Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.			0·4
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			0·2

A full analysis of a check sample indicated that the water is of good and wholesome quality. Total hardness, including temporary and permanent is only 4·8 degrees in parts per 100,000.

The supply of a few isolated cottages previously referred to has been kept under observation and after repair works, including the fitting of a new pump followed by chlorination, the supply is now considered to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The overall position remains much the same in that untreated sewage is discharged into the tidal reaches of the River Tees, except from the new estates north of Billingham Station and Wolviston, which discharge into disposal works where partial treatment is carried out before entering Greatham Creek.

A scheme for the re-sewering of Cowpen Bewley village to enable privy middens to be converted to the water carriage system was too costly and a modified scheme to use the old sewers, which would be connected to a pumping station whereby the sewage would be lifted into the high level sewer connected to the Greatham Creek Disposal Works is being considered.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION

The number and type of conveniences attached to private houses and shops is given below:-

Privies	33
Water Closets	7,850

The conversion of privy middens at Cowpen Bewley village depends on the sewage disposal problem referred to in the previous paragraph being settled.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Detailed reports on refuse collection and disposal and the salvage of waste materials are attached to this report.

BAKEHOUSES

The position regarding bakehouses is unchanged. There are five small bakehouses which have been inspected at intervals and found to be satisfactory.

SHOPS

The number of shops has again increased due to new shops being occupied on the Roseberry Estate. There is a total of 220 shops, of which 160 are food and 60 non food shops. Food shops consist of:-

Fried Fish and Chips	16
Wet Fish	4
Grocers and General Dealers	64
Butchers	20
Greengrocers	16
Bread and Cakes	11
Sweets, etc.	29

Of the 25 shops built in the new town centre only 9 were not occupied by the year end, and some of these were in process of having shop fronts and fixtures fitted. Most shops are small in size and generally well conducted. Frequent inspections between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. indicate that closing hours are observed and the majority of shops close between 5 and 6 p.m.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in the area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A. Milk

The position with regard to milk supply has settled into a well defined policy, in which all milk is pasteurised except for a small amount of raw milk sold as Tuberculin Tested Milk. Pasteurisation is carried out by four firms outside the area where supervision is maintained by the appropriate local authroity.

The following licences have been granted:-

" Tuberculin Tested "	2
" Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) "	4
" Pasteurised "	12
" Sterilised "	19

The following number of persons and premises have been registered by the local authority.

Register of premises used as dairies	3
Register of retail purveyors of milk	16

B. Meat and Other Foods

For the past 15 years meat has been rationed and slaughtering centralised at Stockton. During the year, however, meat was de-rationed and after meeting representatives of the meat trade, slaughtering commenced in four private slaughterhouses, which are sufficient for the needs of butchers requiring slaughtering facilities.

These slaughterhouses are small premises serving the one man type of business and are well conducted. Whatever the merits of centralised slaughtering may be there is no doubt that in a small well managed slaughterhouse first class quality meat can be produced, which does not suffer from the drawbacks of being packed in meat delivery vans, a method of distribution which leaves room for considerable improvement. My department is happy to resume the work of meat inspection and there is an excellent relationship between the butchers and ourselves. Attention has been given to the preparation, storage and handling of foodstuffs and although there is scope for improvement, the position is not altogether unsatisfactory. Improvements can come about only by way of constant supervision and by the education and enlightenment of all persons engaged in the foodhandling trades.

Regarding ice-cream, the Heat Treatment Regulations appear to have discouraged the small trader from making his own ice-cream and like the milk trade this is now almost wholly handled by large firms. Not one ice-cream dealer in your area manufactures his own supply, which is bought from firms outside the district.

The following is a list of condemned foodstuffs:-

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	677 tins
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	62 pkts.
Bacon	90 lb.
Sausage	187 lb.
Pressed Beef, etc.	54½ lb.
Tongue	33½ lb.
Jam, etc.	31 lb.
Fruit, etc.	16 jars
Cheese	43 lb.
Flour	1 lb.
Cake	28 lb.
Fats	10 lb.
Eggs	123
Beef	121 lb.
Beast—total condemnation	1
Sets Beast Lungs	15
Beast Livers	3
Parts of Livers	6 lb.
Beast Heads	3

C. Adulteration

31 samples of foodstuffs submitted to the Public Analyst were of genuine quality.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

The Public Baths owned by the Council provide facilities for swimming, slipper, brine and foam baths and the following attendance figures indicate how these facilities have been used.

	1953	1954
General Public	61,666	60,081
Use of Slipper Baths	1,659	1,685
Brine Baths	159	93
Private Sessions	1,656	1,971
Foam Baths	57	37

Water in the swimming pool is filtered in a high pressure system using alum and soda followed by chlorination.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Following the London " Smog " disaster in December, 1952, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of atmospheric pollution at national level. This committee published a report in November, 1954 following which a private members bill was submitted and withdrawn only on the assurance that the Government at an early date would submit a comprehensive Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Air Pollution report. An Act of this kind would be a great step forward as a duty would be placed on local authorities to take appropriate action to reduce this great social evil.

Locally, considerable practical work has been effected by the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee, which consists of all local authorities on Tees-side and indeed its activities now extend as far west as Barnard Castle R.D.C. One of the main advantages of a joint committee is that local authority members meet in different areas at regular intervals to discuss air pollution as a whole, and also any particular matter which may affect individual local authorities. During the year meetings were held with representatives of the British Transport Commission and the Northern Gas Board regarding smoke emissions and coke supplies, and the local Members of Parliament were present at a meeting arranged to discuss the interim report on Air Pollution. Contacts of this kind are helping to create general interest in air pollution.

The Technical Sub-Committee presented statistics obtained by 50 standard deposit gauges and 10 lead peroxide instruments and furnished a report indicating the steps taken and improvements made by each local authority during the year.

With regard to your own area, considerable attention has been given to the problem and it is worthy of special note that the Minister of Housing and Local Government has finally given his decision on the County Development Plan, in which suggestions are made for depopulating the Belasis Lane area, which is seriously affected by the dust, grit and fumes nuisance. From the attached data obtained by standard deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments it will be seen that pollution remains at a constant high level in this area, and with increasing coal consumption in two large industries, it is difficult to see how living conditions can be improved. I have repeatedly stated I am of the opinion that this area should not be used for housing purposes. Tenants are continually being removed from this area but always the houses are re-let and if the financial implications could be solved, it would be in the best interest of the district if a start could be made in demolishing houses as they become empty.

From a practical point of view the various works have been kept under careful observation and visited on frequent occasions. In this way nuisances have been kept under reasonable control, and it is appropriate that I should acknowledge the help and co-operation which I have received from the chief officials of the companies concerned. The Public Health Committee discuss the problem at monthly meetings when relevant reports and the results from 11 standard deposit gauges and 5 sulphur dioxide instruments are submitted. A good relationship exists between works managements and the Council and a visit was made to a paint pigment factory to inspect apparatus installed to reduce emissions of a sulphurous nature.

Data obtained since 1947 by standard deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments is shown classified into industrial, semi-industrial and residential areas. By presenting figures in this manner the very serious difference between the Belasis Lane area and the residential area is clearly shown.

The following is a list of the principal sources of emission with notes thereon.

(1) **Pulverised Fuel Boilers.** There are 17 boilers burning pulverised fuel with a wet washing system of dust and grit removal on 14 boilers and 3 are equipped with cyclones and electrostatic precipitators, with gases emitted from 300 ft. high chimneys. There is no significant change in the outlying deposit gauges to suggest emissions from higher chimneys may cause dust and grit to be deposited at a greater distance from the chimneys.

(2) **Cement Works.** Close attention is given to the problem of dust removal at the Cement Works where approximately 20,000 tons of dust were removed by cyclones and electrostatic precipitators. One precipitator has been completely rebuilt and the apparatus considerably strengthened and improved with very good results. A second precipitator has been improved and I think it is true to say that dust removal efficiency at these works has never been higher. A new 250 ft. high chimney stack is in course of erection.

(3) **Coke Oven Plant.** A batch of 12 new coke ovens has come into operation which will add to emission from this source.

(4) **Water Gas Plant.** After considerable research work it has been found possible to improve cyclones fitted to the generators and several such modifications have already been carried out. The full scheme will take some time to complete as it is only possible to do this work when a generator is available for overhaul The total cost will be in the neighbourhood of £100,000.

(5) **C.C.F. Plant.** Large volumes of water vapour are emitted from this plant. The local fog caused thereby has not been serious and it is thought that there is no appreciable deposit from this source.

(6) **Nitro Chalk Plant.** Emissions have been well controlled.

(7) **Anhydrite Dust.** Emissions have been well controlled.

(8) **Amines Plant.** There has been little cause for complaint during the year, and the efforts made to control emissions from this source seem to have been effective.

(9) **Sulphuric Acid Plant.** On the whole emissions from this plant have been well controlled but an additional plant is nearing completion which inevitably will result in additional fumes being emitted.

(10) **Paint Pigment Drying Kilns.** Dense white fumes are emitted from this plant but every effort is made to remove objectional acid therefrom. Improvements made last year have been successful and an additional cooling tower is to be installed.

(11) **Electricity Power Stations.** The new power station is now in full operation and provides an example of the great improvements which can be made in burning pulverised coal when adequate electrostatic precipitators are fitted to remove dust and grit. At most times emissions from the two 350 ft. high chimney stacks are almost invisible and dust and grit removal efficiencies are stated to be approximately 98 to 99%. The nearby older station is not nearly so good and at times considerable quantities of smoke are emitted. Comparison between the two stations is an object lesson as to how air pollution can be reduced when suitable apparatus is installed.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES YEARS 1947 — 1954

Site of Gauge	No. of months	Year	Total Solids Collected (Tons per sq. ml.)		Rainfall (Inches)	
			Total	Average	Total	Average
INDUSTRIAL	4	1947	1039·89	259·77	4·665	1·166
	12	1948	2628·57	219·05	19·438	1·62
	12	1949	1896·49	158·04	14·096	1·17
Crawford's Shop	11	1950	1615·49	146·86	24·590	2·23
	10	1951	1843·10	184·31	24·79	2·47
	11	1952	1304·99	118·63	16·155	1·468
	9	1953	1300·72	144·52	9·637	1·07
	11	1954	1673·82	152·16	20·40	1·85
	3	1947	226·21	88·73	4·093	1·364
	12	1948	1170·73	97·56	19·688	1·64
	12	1949	1127·76	82·06	14·5316	1·21
Council Offices	11	1950	918·16	83·47	24·238	2·2
	11	1951	951·92	86·54	27·585	2·5
	10	1952	750·58	75·05	12·403	1·24
	12	1953	1013·84	84·49	15·353	1·28
	11	1954	855·12	77·73	24·33	2·21
	10	1949	733·51	73·35	14·097	1·4
	12	1950	1001·95	83·49	26·313	2·2
The Vicarage, Haverton Hill	12	1951	988·04	82·34	27·403	2·28
	12	1952	904·76	75·39	21·366	1·78
	12	1953	1105·73	92·14	16·738	1·39
	12	1954	1141·87	95·15	24·05	2·0
SEMI-INDUSTRIAL	4	1947	287·20	71·8	5·479	1·369
	12	1948	849·67	70·8	21·283	1·773
	12	1949	524·41	43·7	14·381	1·2
	12	1950	555·63	46·3	25·011	2·08
23 Seaton Terrace,	11	1951	565·01	51·36	22·697	2·06
	12	1952	676·27	56·35	19·876	1·656
	12	1953	619·12	51·6	15·353	1·28
	12	1954	721·51	60·12	22·26	1·85
	4	1947	196·09	49·02	4·594	1·148
	12	1948	542·85	45·24	20·219	1·685
	12	1949	491·75	40·98	15·055	1·25
4 Cambridge Tce.,	12	1950	508·09	42·34	27·346	2·28
	11	1951	444·78	40·43	28·077	2·34
	10	1952	512·14	51·21	20·46	2·04
	12	1953	694·82	57·9	16·817	1·4
	12	1954	622·07	51·83	25·79	2·14
42 Imperial Road	9	1953	144·05	16·0	14·82	1·64
	12	1954	236·94	19·74	23·15	1·92
RESIDENTIAL	10	1948	117·29	11·73	18·040	1·804
	12	1949	108·67	9·05	16·148	1·34
	12	1950	128·71	10·72	29·423	2·45
32 Malvern Road	11	1951	146·38	13·3	32·34	2·69
	12	1952	132·95	11·08	23·6	2·0
	12	1953	118·67	9·89	19·77	1·65
	12	1954	161·28	13·44	27·33	2·27
	12	1951	179·20	14·93	23·901	1·99
Cowpen Bewley Crossing	11	1952	156·40	14·22	15·92	1·44
	12	1953	146·23	12·19	13·47	1·12
	6	1954	85·49	14·24	6·588	1·098
	10	1950	109·79	10·97	18·450	1·84
Field 23, N.E., Billingham Station	11	1951	136·77	12·43	22·13	1·84
	12	1952	175·49	14·62	17·955	1·5
	10	1953	131·33	13·13	11·07	1·1
	8	1954	109·14	13·64	9·48	1·18
	9	1951	114·03	12·67	19·34	2·15
Road No. 4 Billingham	11	1952	126·78	11·52	17·33	1·57
	12	1953	140·07	11·67	15·10	1·26
	6	1954	90·21	15·03	7·95	1·32
R.C. Church. Grosvenor Road	12	1954	128·39	10·69	25·16	2·09
The Hostel Melrose Avenue	5	1954	56·43	11·28	13·97	2·79
26 Cornwall Cres.	5	1954	90·60	18·12	14·43	2·88

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES — YEARS 1949 - 54

Site of Instrument	No. of months	Year	Expressed as mgms. of SO_3	
			Total	Average
(INDUSTRIAL)	10	1949	706·56	70·65
	12	1950	1042·44	86·87
	12	1951	880·08	73·34
Council Offices	12	1952	628·52	52·37
	12	1953	546·91	45·57
	12	1954	1232·7	102·7
(SEMI-INDUSTRIAL)				
42 Imperial Road	12	1954	208·35	17·36
(RESIDENTIAL)	12	1950	111·36	9·28
	12	1951	117·060	9·755
Field 23, N.E.	12	1952	93·99	7·83
Billingham	12	1953	95·07	7·92
Station	10	1954	121·79	12·17
Road No. 4	6	1951	45·858	7·643
Billingham	12	1952	80·77	6·73
	12	1953	90·61	7·55
	7	1954	64·43	9·20
R.C. Church, Grosvenor Road	12	1954	102·61	8·55
The Hostel, Melrose Avenue	4	1954	67·8	16·9

WIND RECORDS — S.W. WIND

Year	No. of months	Total Percentage	Monthly Percentage
1949	12	420·0	35·0
1950	12	390·0	32·5
1951	12	446·4	37·2
1952	12	440·3	36·7
1953	12	478·4	39·9
1954	12	459·72	38·31

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Enquiries are made into cases of infectious disease and the houses disinfected after removal of the patient to hospital. 47 library books from infected houses were disinfected before being returned. A free supply of disinfectant is available from various premises in the area.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

There were 44 complaints of this nature concerning 26 council houses and 18 private houses. All complaints were of a minor character and were dealt with by one of the modern insecticides.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

An arrangement made three years ago with a neighbouring authority for the joint services of the Rodent Operator has continued and works very satisfactorily. All complaints are investigated and suitably dealt with, and refuse tips and sewers are treated at periodic intervals. In this way the rodent population is prevented from increasing, which is an example of useful public health work.

The following is a summary of work carried out:-

Premises visited	192
Inspections made	213
Treatment visits	158
Premises treated	53
Major infestations found (rats)	1
Minor infestations found (rats)	49
Serious infestations found (mice)	2
Sewer treatments	2
Manholes prebaited	315
Manholes poison takes	18

ANNUAL REPORT
ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
FOR THE YEAR 1954/1955

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the collection and disposal of household refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1955. A separate report on the salvage of waste materials is attached hereto. Each section of the service is referred to under suitable headings.

A pleasing feature is the more co-operative spirit which now prevails in the department and the foreman and every man are to be commended for their very willing efforts made during adverse weather conditions in the early part of the year. Considering the difficulties at that time of the year, refuse collections were never greatly in arrears.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

MANUAL LABOUR

The number of men employed and the nature of their employment is as follows:-

Foreman	1
Refuse collection and the salvage of waste materials	19
Refuse Disposal	1
Drivers	4
Mechanic	1
	26

There have been few changes in personnel. In these times of full employment a dustman's job probably is not very attractive. but it should be recognised that these men are doing an essential job of work. To some extent this is recognised by a higher rate of pay and a salvage bonus is paid which provides a small extra incentive. The following table shows the amount of time lost and the cost of sickness and absenteeism which show slight increases compared with the previous year.

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
441	£371 11 3	47
(311)	(£254 12 10)	(38)

Wages account for 71·42% of the total cost of the service.

VEHICLES

Proper maintenance continues to pay good dividends, as practically no collecting time has been lost due to vehicles being out of commission, this being possible by having a spare machine in commission. Equally important is the fact that either the foreman or mechanic is available in the event of a normal driver being absent for any reason.

The usual details are given in the following tables; the previous years figures being included for comparison.

RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of hours	No. of hours lost for repairs	Percentage of hours worked
No. 1	251	—	100
No. 3	1,524 (1,570)	52 (113)	96·6 (92·8)
No. 4	1,564 (1,710)	220 (250)	86·0 (85·4)
No. 5	2,201 (1,912)	117 (156)	94·7 (91·74)
No. 6	2,277 (2,288)	62 (163)	97·3 (92·7)
No. 7	2,262 (2,221)	43 (36)	98·1 (98·4)
Dozer	1,500 (1,990)	65 (58)	95·7 (97·1)

RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurances and Licences	Fuel and Oil	Maintenance and Repairs	Equipment etc.
No. 1	217 4 7	53 6 4	97 11 9	52 18 2	8 1 10	5 6 6
No. 3	516 2 0 (606 14 8)	285 14 11 (315 18 10)	5 0 (54 5 6)	155 19 1 (129 17 10)	55 19 8 (97 15 3)	18 3 4 (8 17 3)
No. 4	699 2 8 (690 4 5)	302 8 10 (307 4 10)	54 0 1 (54 0 6)	137 12 6 (138 0 7)	181 17 4 (182 1 3)	23 3 11 (8 17 3)
No. 5	747 1 7 (645 19 0)	374 1 6 (312 3 5)	54 0 1 (54 5 6)	198 11 7 (146 18 3)	96 18 7 (123 14 7)	23 9 10 (8 17 3)
No. 6	902 18 2 (806 5 0)	424 2 6 (378 13 7)	82 18 7 (82 19 4)	263 15 8 (224 6 1)	108 11 7 (111 8 9)	23 9 10 (8 17 3)
No. 7	881 19 8 (734 8 11)	425 8 8 (402 7 10)	83 15 0 (96 3 11)	235 5 6 (197 16 5)	114 0 8 (29 3 6)	23 9 10 (8 17 3)
Muledozer	526 3 5 (832 10 10)	321 11 2 (252 9 0)	5 19 7 (6 0 0)	75 12 2 (85 18 7)	99 10 8 (479 6 0)	23 9 10 (8 17 3)

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED AND MILES PER LOAD AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of Loads	Weight per Load	Total Weight	Mileage	Fuel	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
		T C	Tons		Galls		
Salvage			212 (294)				
No. 1	55	4 0	220	475	105	4·5	8·6
No. 3	425 (343)	1 0 (2 15)	425 (943·25)	2847 (2593)	723 (606)	3·9 (4·27)	6·7 (7·5)
No. 4	368 (461)	2 0 (2 10)	736 (1152·5)	2928 (3325)	545 (622)	5·4 (5·34)	7·9 (7·21)
No. 5	640 (523)	2 0 (2 10)	1280 (1307·5)	3953 (3373)	798 (651)	4·9 (5·18)	6·2 (6·44)
No. 6	527 (473)	3 0 „	1581 (1419)	4453 (4062)	1284 (1062)	3·5 (3·8)	8·45 (8·58)
No. 7	601 (534)	3 0 „	1803 (1602)	4311 (3776)	1130 (968)	3·8 (3·9)	7·1 (7·07)
	2616 (2334)		6257 (6718·25)	18967 (17129)	4585 (3909)		

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of house and shop refuse has been maintained, including statutory holiday periods when a suitable amount of overtime has been worked to prevent arrears of work which usually is a feature of holiday periods. With regard to the new scheme for shop refuse commenced last year, I am pleased to say that the scheme has worked extremely well for all concerned, as the irritating detail work has been eliminated. Altogether some 2,616 loads of refuse have been removed, 282 more than the previous year.

Special arrangements are not made for salvage collections except a small machine is used for shop refuse which has increased the amount of paper collected and allows larger machines to be used solely on house refuse.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse has been disposed of on the Sandy Lane tip which is rapidly nearing completion. A new site has been acquired at Wolviston consisting of a disused sand and gravel quarry, which will have certain advantages over the Sandy Lane tip. Tipping will commence from the bottom of the quarry, and as there is an unlimited quantity of cover, the tip should be easy to control.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Dust Bins	7,770
Privies	33
Ashpits	4

COST

Close attention has been given to expenditure. A copy of the Public Costing Return furnished to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is appended, in which data is given on a uniform basis. In the current returns unit costs per ton show a considerable increase, as the weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day has been reduced from 15 cwts. to 13·7 cwts, which is about the average figure for Urban Districts under 30,000 population, where 80% or more of refuse is actually weighed. Other unit costs have increased as the service has cost more due to wage increases, cost of a new refuse disposal site and reduced income from kitchen waste. Overtime worked to cope with holidays and bad weather conditions during the early months of 1955 also is responsible for some extra expenditure.

APPENDIX I

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURNS

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	Percentage 5
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
	(i) Labour	7,278	1,536	8,814	59·06
	(ii) Transport	4,743	655	5,398	36·17
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	190	514	704	4·72
	(iv) Other items (including £-paid to other local authorities)	7		7	0·05
	(v) Total gross expenditure	12,218	2,705	14,923	
2	GROSS INCOME (including £14 received from other local authorities)	211	1,638	1,849	
3	NET COST	12,007	1,067	13,074	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	23 3	4 11	28 2	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	15 2	2 1	17 3	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	38 5	3 5	41 10	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	479	43	522	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,570	139	1,709	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	10,668 acres
11	Population at 30th June, 1954	25,070 persons
12	Total refuse collected (tons) Estimated	6,257 tons
13	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	13·7 cwts
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	7,648 premises
15	Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to disposal points	2 miles
16	Frequency of collection	Weekly
17	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil
18	Total refuse disposed of (tons)	6,257 tons
19	Method of disposal:	**Percentage**
	Controlled tipping	100

20 Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of Income and tonnage:

	Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
	£	tons
Salvage:		
(a) Kitchen Waste	14	3
(b) Scrap Metal	23	4
(c) Waste Paper	1,476	202
(d) Other Salvage	80	3
Trade Refuse:	179	90

APPENDIX II

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

For the year ended the 31st March, 1955

EXPENDITURE	1953/54 £ s. d.	1954/55 £ s. d.
Wages Etc:-		
Wages, holiday pay, sick pay, superannuation and Insurance.	775 16 1	1,036 18 10
Payment to Contractor for collection of Kitchen Waste	357 0 0	7 0 0
Bonus	246 9 7	381 12 10
	1,379 5 8	1,425 11 8
Working Expenses:		
Baling Wire	13 1 11	24 2 6
Hut, etc.	1 4 0	9 13 10
Clothing	.....	3 1 7
	14 5 11	36 17 11
Total Expended	1,393 11 7	1,462 9 7
Balance:-		
Profit	204 10 1	130 13 0
	1,598 1 8	1,593 2 7

INCOME	1953/54 T C Q LB	£ s. d.	1954/55 T C Q LB	£ s. d.
Waste Paper:-				
Mixed Paper	105 6 — 12	684 10 0	155 5 1 —	1,057 11 1
Fibreboard	28 6 — —	246 5 2	44 13 — —	401 17 0
Books	2 — — —	9 10 6	— 3 1 —	1 1 0
Newspapers	1 13 — 16	16 2 7	1 13 — —	15 13 7
	137 5 1 —	956 8 3	201 14 2 —	1,476 2 8
Kitchen Waste	149 7 — —	574 2 4	3 11 — —	13 15 1
Rags, etc.	2 11 — —	47 2 0	2 17 — —	59 17 0
Sale of Baler	— — — —	— — —	— — — —	20 0 0
	2 11 — —	47 2 0	2 17 — —	79 17 0
Non-ferrous Metals	— 6 3 —	13 10 0	— 9 — 14	18 5 0
Scrap Iron	4 12 3 —	6 19 1	3 8 2 —	5 2 10
	294 2 3 —	1,598 1 8	212 — — 14	1,593 2 7

The above is a statement of expenditure and income on the collection of waste materials for the year ended 31st March, 1955, with the previous year's figures given for comparison. It will be seen that income is the same as last year, but expenditure has increased due to bonus paid on increased paper collections, therefore profits are slightly reduced. Paper is the principal material collcctcd, the demand for which is increasing. Prices have increased and it is interesting to note that the tonnage collected is greater than during any previous year. Under present conditions paper collections are well worth while as a valuable material is returned to industry, whereas paper on a refuse tip is a source of nuisance. A small quantity of textiles and metals are also collected.

A. H. RUSHWORTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.